



# OUT ON A LIMB

Volume III, Number 1  
May 1989

## A PRE-PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

### *AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SALES AND PROMOTIONAL LITERATURE*

A New Book by *Remy Bourne*

THE MONEY TREE is pleased to announce the publication of *AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SALES AND PROMOTIONAL LITERATURE*, a major new reference book for the collector of American numismatic literature. The work covers the house organs, sales lists, company periodicals, and promotional literature issued by the mainstream firms of 20th century American numismatics: Bowers, Bullowa, Stack's and Coin Galleries, Franklin Mint, Steve Ivy, Frank Katzen, Jim Kelly, Abe Kosoff and Numismatic Gallery, Max Mehl, New England, New Netherlands, Paramount, Wayne Raymond, and Superior Galleries.

Essentially, this most comprehensive work covers all of the non-auction catalogue emissions issued by these firms. Previously no record existed which systematically listed the various publications issued by these firms. Over 100 illustrations of the scarcest, most elusive items are included.

For example, trying to find a complete listing of all of the *Rare Coin Reviews* produced by Q. David Bowers under his and his various firms' names formerly was a major project. Also, many collectors are unaware of the existence, much less the specifics, of the 62 issues of *The Empire Investor's Report* produced by Bowers between 1963 and 1965.

Additionally, *AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SALES AND PROMOTIONAL LITERATURE* provides accurate date listing and emission sequences for each of the 20 dealers. The contents specifically include the name and address of the company; the title of the publication; and an issue-by-issue listing by volume and number, date, and number of pages. Also featured are special notes and comments about the various items.

*AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SALES AND PROMOTIONAL LITERATURE* represents the first opportunity for the collecting public to benefit from Mr. Bourne's research. His previous two books - *Fixed Price Lists and Premium Paid for Lists of United States Coin Dealers* from 1822 to 1900 and from 1900 to 1929 - were privately issued.

Less than 100 copies of *AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SALES AND PROMOTIONAL LITERATURE* are being published. Each 300 page book will be in large format, with nearly 125 illustrations, card covered, with a spiral binding. The first 50 copies will each be numbered and autographed. The book is being sold at its \$50.00 printing cost because of Mr. Bourne's intention to provide this book at the lowest possible price to the collector. Neither Mr. Bourne nor The Money Tree, who is the exclusive distributor, will make any money from this project. *AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SALES AND PROMOTIONAL LITERATURE* will repay its cost time and again with the previously unavailable knowledge to be gained from its contents. A sample page is illustrated on the inside back cover.

To obtain your copy, send your check to The Money Tree. Copies will be mailed immediately after we receive them from the publisher, probably 6 to 8 weeks. We suggest that you place your order as soon as possible as the printing run will not be expanded.

There will also be a deluxe, hardbound copy of *AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SALES AND PROMOTIONAL LITERATURE*. Only 15 copies of this limited edition will be printed. Each copy will be autographed and numbered. The price of the limited edition will be \$100.

# OUT ON A LIMB

## THE JOURNAL OF THE MONEY TREE

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Vol. III No. 1  
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June 1989  
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If you were wondering why we have not produced a copy of *OUT ON A LIMB* since last September, we have a bunch of really good excuses, some alibis, a few cop-outs, and some half-truths to justify our slothful behavior. Actually, The Money Tree has been really busy, and that's good. Our original plan was to produce three *OOAL*'s this year and to conduct two mail-bid sales. But we decided this year to do three mail-bid sales, the next one in mid-July, and the final 1989 sale around Halloween. The auctions have eaten into our creativity time. But, are we having a ball cataloguing numismatic literature!

Among the features of this issue of *OOAL* will be a summary of our March mail-bid sale which was really neat. Because we have been chosen by Remy Bourne to sell his magnificent library of Canadian numismatic literature in our next sale, which incidentally is scheduled for mid-July, we have two articles pertaining to this fertile field. We also are announcing in this issue our first of several scheduled ventures into publishing numismatic literature. And there are also some other "diverting" features to, uh, divert you.

Our July auction will feature not only Remy's historic Canadian numismatic literature, but we also will be offering important U.S material featuring a plated Bushnell sale, a plated copy of Elder's 1917 Miller large cent sale, the "Limited Library Edition" of Empire Topics inscribed to the Norwebs, classic copper references, and rare and scarce foreign and ancient material.

Our fall sale will feature a famous library. We can't tell you whose yet, but we are not just shucking (Are we cool or what?). Our fall sale still has room for a few quality consignments. So if you are interested in consigning to this sale, please contact us as quickly.

**Myron Xenos, NLG**

Publisher of The Money Tree

ANA member since 1961, ANS, NBS

**Ken Lowe, NLG**

Editor of The Money Tree Publications

ANS, NBS, EAC

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## MAIL-BID SALE FIVE REVISITED

Now that all the invoices have been sent and all the winning lots have been shipped, we have some time to share our observations on the sale. By the time this issue of OOAL reaches you, all of you who bid successfully should have long since received your treasures.

What can we say other than "Whew!". What a ball we had. In cataloguing the sale, I felt that I was taking a post-graduate course in numismatic literature. Regardless of the business aspects of the sale, the unmitigated joy of being up to my disk drive in great numislit was overwhelming.

So, rather than rambling incoherently (who incidentally is The Money Tree's new cataloguer), lets take a walk through the sale. So for all you certifiable biblio-obsessives, take out your sale and meander with us.

**LOT 1: THE NUMISMATIST (1891-1896)** brought \$4800, not including the 10% buyer's fee. The consignor requested anonymity, but we can say that this lot did come from outside the normal (or abnormal) numismatic fraternity. However, this lot came in soon after Bowers & Merena sold a similar group for \$5000. We were excited by having the chance to offer what was to be our most historically significant piece of numislit to date. Note: in our first mail bid sale, we did get to offer Volumes 7 to 20 of **THE NUMISMATIST** from the Norweb Estate. Phone calls and letters to and from Armand Champa and Remy Bourne gave us heaps of valuable info which we included in the description. The mail bids were quite competitive, not to mention our receiving many calls and letters from interested bystanders. We can tell you that the lot went to a good home. Right away the sale was off to a great start.

### THE CLASSICAL LIBRARY OF ROBERT MC NAMARA

Great stuff. As this area is a particular favorite of mine, the cataloguing took much longer than usual because instead of writing, I was reading. Without exception, all the "good" items received strong bids from collectors and dealers both from here and abroad. Quality, especially when offered in such an extensive and useful library, brings lots of "action". Because we really do roll back bids the Prices Realized do not in many cases reflect how strongly some people bid. Some bids were rolled back by 90% (seriously). Things got really hectic when several people *really* wanted the same item.

Highlights: Brett's **CATALOGUE OF GREEK COINS** \$250. A really nice copy of Head's 1911 **HISTORIA NUMORUM** went for \$160. Newell's 1916 **DATED ALEXANDER COINAGE OF SIDON AND AKE** went for \$345. A virtually disbound copy of Hill's 1927 **SELECT GREEK COINS** brought \$92. Hill's 1925 **BECKER THE COUNTERFEITER** sold at \$115. Ravel's 1947 **COLLECTION OF TARENTINE COINS FORMED BY VLASTO** brought \$250. Nanteuil's 1925 **MONNAIES GRECQUES** sold for \$200. The first Ars Classica sale, the 1920 **POZZI COLLECTION** brought \$385. The 1910 Santamaria **HARTWIG** collection brought \$195.

Mr. Mc Namara's works on art on archaeology brought strong prices. Barthelemy's 1795 five volume set of **TRAVELS OF ANARCHASIS THE YOUNGER IN GREECE** brought \$235. Richter's 1930 **ANIMALS IN GREEK SCULPTURE** brought \$105 on a \$35 estimate.

Consistently, any classic sale or reference work brought over estimate with Jacob Hirsch's pre-Ars Classica sales now bringing Ars Classica prices.

Probably the story of this consignment was lot 19: John Locke's 1692 **SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE LOWERING OF INTEREST....** When we were nearly finished packing Mr. Mc Namara's library to bring to the office for cataloguing, he brought out this

little jewel, mentioning that it was kind of special. Upon perusal, it received Myron's highest accolade, "It's cute." Realizing its historical value, but being unable to verify the signature as Locke's we listed it conservatively at \$150. Although it finally sold for \$360, we had more inquiries on this than on any other lot. People just wanted to talk about it. Competition was heavy in the \$300+ area. On the final day of the sale, when the phone was nearly ringing constantly, it seemed that every call came from someone who just had to have "the Locke". When the dust cleared there were a bunch of people who later told us that in retrospect they should have bid much strongly. We can tell you that the eventual purchaser thinks that this is "something really special".

### 19TH CENTURY AUCTION CATALOGUES CONSIGNED BY JOHN ADAMS

For the uninitiated, John Adams is one of our great numismatic scholars and researchers, an important author, and a collector of note (both of coins and literature). John's widest-known area of expertise in numismatic literature is American auction catalogues. Because of the importance and the value of the references which John has written, 19th century auction catalogues tend to be referred to as "Adams' Sales".

When a slew o' boxes arrived at The Money Tree's offices packed with about 450 19th century American sales - duplicates from John's legendary reference collection of 19th century auction catalogues - we were thrilled beyond words. Some of the material was so rare, that many advanced collectors were not aware that some of these pieces existed. Catalogues from Cogan, Frossard, Woodward, Steigerwalt, Strobridge (my favorite) et al. sitting in the office just waiting to be catalogued. Not really. Catalogues were taken home at night to devour. I can now understand how (reputedly) Strobridge could have lost his sight as a result of cataloguing the Stenz sale. Talk about pleasure and pain: I happen to be allergic to the dust and mold indigenous to old publications. So, the cataloguing proceeded in the following sequence: read, type, sneeze, and wipe (who happen to be The Money Tree's lawyers). Because of the impressive number of these sales and their importance, we annotated each lot, hoping that we might be able to contribute to the general knowledge. A mundane, but unfortunately practical, concern of ours was whether there really was a general interest or demand for these sales, or whether their appeal was limited to only a few devotees.

So how did they do? Fine, mighty fine, and positively amazing. The pre-1873 sales, referred to as Attinelli sales, were enthusiastically sought. As John wrote in the 1976 supplement to *Attinelli* virtually no pre-1876 sale has more than 30 copies surviving, as few were issued in any great number. Generally, the various separate "Addenda" to sales brought strong prices, \$50 and up, despite conditions being "ratty" by modern standards. As one wag explained, "Would a hole in a great rare coin like a Brasher Doubloon really affect its price all that much?". Priced and named copies of sales were strong. Particularly impressive were prices brought by (lot 212), a priced and named addenda to the 12/21/64 Attinelli sale - \$285 over a \$25 estimate; the 1865 Levick sale with the original dated covers brought \$200 because of an enclosed, previously unlisted addenda; the 1873 Rossiter sale brought \$215 over a \$35 estimate (the bid was reduced from \$300). Sales of "famous" names brought strong prices: Jenks, Thian, Frossard, Isaac Wood, etc.

What was especially neat was to hear from various bidders about how elusive various of the sales really were, how enthusiastic collectors were over some of the items, and how much we learned from the people who corresponded with us.

Steigerwalt fixed price lists, which we suspected would be soft, were popular; collectors have finally picked up on their rarity. Scott sales were generally soft, except for the plated Clement Ferguson sale, truly a rare catalogue with the plates, which sold for \$505 (on a bid lowered from \$750).

Strobridge sales were sought for a variety of reasons: some for the quality of the offerings.

some for their rarity, some for being special editions. Highlights: (lot 554), "the Furman, Carnes, and Gersten Sale", a rare interleaved edition brought \$350 on a \$75 estimate, and (lot 555) the same sale with one plate brought \$485 (on a lowered bid from \$750) on a \$100 estimate.

Early Woodward's were popular with a special edition of the 1863 Colburn collection bringing \$100, and a Colburn addenda also bringing \$100. As various collectors mentioned, when someone has been searching for a sale for over 10 years, price really is secondary to possession.

Finally, the Bowers and Ruddy special library edition of the John Adams collection of 1794 cents brought \$305. It seemed everybody bid on this.

In summary, 19th century catalogues are quite popular, and of such scarcity that when even only a few new collectors enter the hunt, prices go up really fast. Remember, it is still possible to get a catalogue of which fewer than 20 are known, from major 19th century houses, for less than \$20, BUT for how long?

### FOREIGN PERIODICALS FROM THE COLLECTION OF REMY BOURNE

Perhaps the most generally undercollected area of numismatic literature is periodicals, especially foreign. Remy's consignment represented the largest offering in the U.S. of important foreign periodicals in at least 50 years (we think).

The strongest area, not unexpectedly, was English language periodicals: The third series of the NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE brought \$1560 over a \$1350 estimate. The fourth series of NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE brought \$675 over a \$500 estimate. The first series, Volume I-X, of THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC JOURNAL brought \$325.

The German periodicals were soft except for a complete run of DAS NOTGELD which brought \$750 (lowered from \$1000) on a \$500 estimate. The heavy competition was undoubtedly hyped by David Block's recent article on the periodical in THE ASYLUM.

A correction: in the introduction to this section in the catalogue, I quoted Winston Churchill as saying that the English and the Americans were two peoples separated by one language. Myron has corrected me, pointing out that it was actually George Bernard Shaw's *bon mot*. I have been sentenced to 30 days with Bartlett's Familiar Quotations.

### Selections from RARCOA

While in contrast to the earlier section, the material here may not have been as expensive or "flashy", it was no less enthusiastically sought. These offerings, which covered the breadth of numismatic interests, are a good indicator of the health of the "collector market". The bidding showed that interest is extremely strong for good references. Collectors want and need information.

### Selections from MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN

Craig's GERMANIC COINAGE was one of the most actively pursued items in the entire sale. It finally went for \$80 on a tie bid. This superior reference on German States coinage is on everybody's want list, but we were really surprised how strongly collectors across the board wanted this. Cox's AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION, 1905 SOUVENIR VOLUME brought \$150 on another tie bid. This "cute" book had heavy bidding over \$100, frankly stunning both us and the consignor. The bank histories were rather soft although those that were bid on seemed to be sought by the same people. We are certain Mike's bibliography on bank histories which will be published this summer will focus a lot of attention on this collecting area.

### Selections from *KEN ECKARDT*

The prices from Ken's section showed great depth of interest in standard references on tokens. The 4 Bell English token references brought strong and heavy bids with three of the books bringing from \$32 to \$55. The always sought after Dalton and Hamer reprint brought \$115. We found a lot of interest in the early issues of TAMS JOURNALS. The lot of 9 early issues finally settled at \$90.

### AFTERWORD

The illustrations were photographed by Paul Tepley, a Cleveland photographer and an award-winning staff photographer for the now defunct *Cleveland Press* newspaper. In addition to the outstanding quality of the photographs, we think that for halftones they reproduced really well.

Our shipping department is now directed by Nancy Talbert; Norm and Nancy Talbert are Great Lakes Coin Company, well-known coin dealers. They have been regulars for years on the show circuit. We think you will be pleased at the distinct improvement she has made in our shipping. Her most ambitious task now is trying to bring us up to the quality of the shipping.

### OUR SUMMARY

We expected the sale to do well due to the quality of the offerings. However, overall the sale distinctly surpassed even our most optimistic projections. We received bids from nearly 40% more people than before. Each bidder bid on many more lots than in our previous sales. Nearly 90% of the bidders received at least one item. We were able to roll back perhaps 75% of the winning bids. Because we do not accept "buy" or "unlimited" bids, bidders who really want something will bid strongly, confident that we will lower the bids to a reasonable amount, generally 10% or less, above the next highest bid. This results in some collectors bidding \$150 dollars for an item estimated at \$15, which subsequently realizes \$10 or \$12.

However, we must emphasize that quality literature, and out-of-print standard references brought *really* strong prices as they were most eagerly pursued from a variety of states and countries. Periodicals and house organs are rapidly increasing in demand and escalating in price. Numismatic literature is a most vital collecting area now largely because of the quality of the people and the quantity of quality people who so generously share the joy it brings them.

We thought that we would share with you some kind comments for which we are most grateful from John Adams and Ken Eckardt about our last sale. We prefer not to think of this being self-serving. Rather, we think it's a good idea so we don't leave half a page of blank paper.

From John Adams, "I received your check for which thanks. An outstanding job all around. Do send me another copy of the sale, autographed by those brilliant chaps who put it together." Gee, I hope John won't mind if Myron and I autograph it instead.

From Ken Eckardt, "Thank you very much for the letter and the check. I am very pleased with the sale results. The TAMS JOURNALS did very well indeed. I will be happy to have more ... material in your July sale. Thanks again."

## A SURVEY OF CANADIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE AS REPRESENTED BY THE COLLECTION OF *REMY BOURNE*

Remy Bourne has consigned his distinguished library of Canadian numismatic literature to The Money Tree for our next mail-bid sale (Mail-Bid Sale VI) which will be conducted July. The highlight of the sale will be a complete set of the rare and significant **THE CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL**. This will be the first complete set ever offered for auction in the United States. Of added significance is that the early volumes carry the provenance of Thomas Warner, whose legendary collection was sold by the Chapman brothers in 1884. Not to be minimized is the remainder of the Remy's Canadian reference library: original copies of important and scarce (if not rare) works by McLachlan, Breton, and Lees, among others; rare early auction sales and fixed price lists; and important periodicals. Because of the importance of Mr. Bourne's library, we want to use this opportunity to share some of the insights we gained from cataloguing it.

American and Canadian numismatics were closely intertwined from the outset. If organized numismatics in North America can be considered to have begun with the establishment of the American Numismatic Society in 1858, then the beginning of Canadian numismatics specifically began in 1862 with the founding of the Numismatic Society of Montreal, which became only the third numismatic society on this continent. The 1863 *Constitution and By-Laws* listed 20 members. That year the Montreal society began to "prepare and publish a complete catalogue of British North American Coins." (Canadian Numismatic Bibliography, 1886, p. 4) By 1866, with only 16 pages describing 72 coins had been prepared, the project was abandoned. (Sandham, 1869, p. 71.) In 1866, the organization's name was changed to *The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal*. Of the membership of 19 Fellows listed in the *Constitution and By-Laws* 8 were Americans, including such prominent early American numismatists as Joseph Mickley, M.W. Dickeson, and William Appleton.

The sales of in Montreal of both the Rattray collection in 1866 and the Adelard Boucher collection in 1867 renewed interest in the project to complete the Canadian numismatic catalogue, this time under the direction of Joshua Bronsdon, one of the original Montreal society members, and Alfred Sandham. After Bronsdon resigned, Sandham alone completed the project which was published in 1869 as *The Coins, Medals, and Tokens, of the Dominion of Canada*. This is considered to be the first significant work published in Canada about Canadian numismatics. McLachlan mentioned that 7 years earlier in 1862 the Reverend H. Christmas had published in *The Numismatic Chronicle* in London what is generally considered to be the first work on Canadian numismatics, "The Copper Coinage of the British Colonies in America". (McLachlan, p. 4.)

In 1872 largely through Alfred Sandham's efforts *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, the publication of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, was started. Sandham served as the *CANJ*'s editor for many years, also submitting many still classic articles. After his retirement McLachlan became the editor for a time, although his major contributions were the various important articles that he contributed. (Canadian Numismatic Bibliography, 1886, p. 8-9) McLachlan, the most prolific of the Canadian numismatic authors, wrote numerous articles covering the entire Canadian numismatic panorama for over 50 years. (Willey, June 1959, p. 184)

Other basic references soon appeared. Between 1879 and 1886 the *American Journal of Numismatics* ran a series of articles by McLachlan listing Canadian numismatica. In 1883 Joseph Leroux released the *Numismatic Atlas of Canada*. He followed this in 1888 with *The Canadian Coin Cabinet*, a second edition of which was released in 1892. 1894 brought P. Napoleon Breton's *Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada*. The

beginning of the twentieth century saw the publication of Eugene Courteau's works on Canadian colonial coinage. Other important, basic references works by W.A.D. Lees and Howland Wood soon appeared; some of them printed in *The Numismatist*. It is important to note that the substance of Canadian numismatics was pre-confederation material - tokens, medals, and colonials. The post-1858 coinage was virtually ignored by both writers and collectors.

All of this activity constituted what R.C. Willey considered the "Golden Age" of Canadian numismatics, the period between 1860 and 1915. Canadian numismatics went into a period of virtual dormancy between 1915 and 1945, except for sporadic periods of activity such as the interest caused by the new coinage of 1937. (Willey, April 1969, p. 116)

The post-war years saw a Canadian numismatic renaissance with the formation in 1949 of the Ottawa, Regina, Vancouver coin clubs. In 1945 Wayne Raymond had released a second edition of his Canadian monograph, first issued in 1936. In 1950 the Ottawa club became the driving force behind the creation of the Canadian Numismatic Association. 1952 saw the release of the first Charlton catalogue. The first CNA convention was held in 1954. Somer James' annual Canadian catalogue appeared in 1959. (Willey, April 1969, p. 116-117) 1962 saw a combined A.N.A. - C.N.A. convention. From this point Canadian numismatics has continued its steady growth. While its development may have lagged behind that of the United States, there is much overlapping between Canadian and American numismatics. In our May sale of numismatic literature, we found that virtually anything with the name Canadian in the title or in our annotation brought exceptionally strong prices on heavy competition from both sides of the border.

The pursuit of Canadian numismatic literature provides an exceptional challenge. The material of the "Golden Age" is scarce. The various publications and offprints from the early years of the century rarely show up. Collectors of Canadian numismatic literature from between the wars, typified by emissions such as Bert Koper's *Canadian Coin Topics / Money Talk*, are quite aware of how infrequently this type of material is available.

Trying to find significant offerings of Canadian numismatic literature is decidedly difficult. The legendary George Fuld Numismatic Library Sale conducted by Frank and Laurese Katen in August 1971 only contained 64 total lots of Canadian numismatic literature. The second part of the Fuld sale four months later included only a few lots of periodicals. George Kolbe's most important sales contain few offerings. His legendary 1981 Lee-Champa sale offered 16 lots. Kolbe's 1983 Ted Craige sale contained 12 lots. The balance of the most important sales of numismatic literature which have been held in the United States this century reveal a similar paucity.

In sales of numismatic literature which were conducted in Canada, Frank Rose in 2 Torex sales 1976 and 1977 offered the Gaver numismatic reference library. Of the 500 lots of literature offered, fewer than 50 consisted of Canadian numismatic literature. In the early 1980's the estimable Warren Baker issued a 353 lot fixed price list of numismatic literature, yet fewer than 100 lots dealt with Canadian numismatics.

Perhaps the most extensive offering of Canadian numismatic literature was contained in a fixed price list issued by Nadin-Davis International Numismatics Ltd. of Ottawa in January 1986. Approximately 20 of the 32 pages contain Canadian numismatic literature featuring some extremely important items.

By any standard, the Remy Bourne collection of Canadian numismatic literature presents a most important opportunity for the collector and the researcher. Both the quality and the quantity of the offerings are extraordinary.

We thank Remy for giving us the opportunity to sell this historic collection. As usual, the catalogue for this sale will be in large format, extensively annotated, and profusely illustrated. We think you will enjoy the opportunity to participate in this sale.

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# THE CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

## An Underappreciated Classic

*The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* (*The CANJ*) ranks with *The American Journal of Numismatics* and *The Numismatist* as the most important and influential numismatic periodicals produced on this continent. Issued in four series between 1872 and 1933, *The CANJ* served as the focus of Canadian numismatics during its early years.

The origins of *The CANJ* began with the establishment of the Numismatic Society of Montreal in 1862, renamed the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal in 1866. The society consisted largely of the membership of two groups of numismatists, one French-speaking and one English-speaking, who had been meeting separately for several years.

Although the *The CANJ* does contain superb articles about antiquarian concerns, the following informal overview is concerned primarily with its numismatic contents and various other items of interest. We believe that this is the first comprehensive overview of *The CANJ*. We thank Warren Baker, Barry Tayman, Remy Bourne, and Armand Champa for their assistance.

The first issue of the *CANJ*, also referred to as *The Canadian Antiquarian* appeared in July 1872 with Alfred Sandham as editor. In the "Introductory" Sandham mentioned that no antiquarian journal existed in Montreal at that time despite an apparent desire for one (Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 1).

Collectors of coins, and others interested in Antiquarian research are comparatively (sic) few in number, and are, for the most part scattered across the country; their favorite pursuit or study, consequently, too often wants the definite character which belongs to more combined efforts. This defect is the object of this journal to supply. (pp. 1-2)

Sandham indicated that the intent of the *CANJ* was to be "a repository of facts, rather than opinions, and a medium of general information to the reader." Further, that the publication "has been devised and originated" by the Society "believing it to be a legitimated branch of the Society's work." The first issue, consisting of 48 pages, began with "Old Canadian Currencies" by S.E. Dawson, a reprint from *The Canadian Monthly*. The article detailed the overlapping of currencies on both sides of the borders during colonial times. Sandham's article on the Montreal "Beaver Club", founded in 1785, included discussion of the medals issued by the club. He mentioned that in an April 1871 auction sale in New York, one of the medals in gold brought \$32. Included with the article, "Medal of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada", was a tinted engraving of the medal.

Volume I, Number 2 was dated October 1872. In the "Editorial" column, Sandham wrote, "It is with pleasure we announce that our efforts to establish an Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal has met with approval and that the subscription list is gradually increasing". (p. 92) However, there was a rather pointed plea for subscriptions. He indicated that continuing to publish, not making a profit, was their primary intent. Of note in this issue were several articles: "Card Money of Canada" reprinted from *Heriot's Travels*; "Coins of the Reign of Mary Queen of Scots", condensed from a paper by R.W. McLachlan originally read before the Caledonian Society of Montreal; and the first part of Sandham's series on "Canadian Medals".

As the first series of *The CANJ* continued, the contents were evenly divided between articles about numismatics and antiquarian/historical Canadiana.

Included in Volume I, Number 3 (January 1873) was an announcement of particular numismatic importance:

The Committee of the Publication of the New England Numismatic and Archaeological Society, propose publishing a work on the early coinage of America, which will form the most complete and thorough work on the early Numismatic History of America that has ever appeared.... Our readers will do well to forward their orders at once to S.S. Crosby, Esq., 240 Washington St., Boston, as the edition will consist of 350 copies only.

Volume I, Number 4 (April 1873) featured articles on the history of coinage, Indian medals of "New France", Crimean medals, and a lengthier article by Henry Mott, the president of the society, "Shakespeare and Numismatics". At this time, many of the articles were reprinted from other sources. "... the subscription price [for the *The CANJ*] will be the same \$1.50 gold...."

Volume II, Number 1 (July 1873) noted, "the volume for the present year will be more copiously illustrated, and at least one copper-plate or steel engraving will appear with each number." An engraving on heavy paper of the Clementia Medal was included in this issue.

Volume II, Number 2 (October 1873) featured a photographic plate of Stanley Clarke Bagg, accompanied by an extensive obituary. Bagg was one of the founders of the Numismatic Society of Montreal.

Volume II, Number 3 (January 1874) included a substantial article by Henry Mott, President of the Montreal Society, on the siege pieces of Charles I. Also included was a review of W.S. Appleton's pamphlet on Washington medals.

Volume II, Number 4 (April 1874) contained a fine steel-plate engraving of William Osgoode, the first chief justice of Upper Canada in 1791, which accompanies a biographical sketch. The engraving was produced by the British American Bank Note Company. The "Editorial" column mentioned that "the subscription list warrants the Society in continuing the publication," and that the next volume would feature "a greater number of original articles on Canadian History and Numismatics." It was also mentioned that a numismatic society in Toronto was being formed, only the second in the Dominion, and interested members should send their names to "Mr. Bronsdon" who had been one of the founders of the Montreal society.

Volume III, Number 1 (July 1874) contained "Dominion Notes and Currency", written by Sir Francis Hincks, May 2, 1874. Sandham mentioned that the article should have appeared earlier, but he had mislaid the original. Also enclosed was a facsimile on heavy paper of the "Earliest Map of the Island of Montreal." Henry W. Henfrey contributed from the *Book of the Council of State* of Maryland two 1659 orders authorizing "Lord Baltimore's Maryland Coinage".

Volume III, Number 2 (October 1874) began with a fine steel plate engraving of Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada in 1791 accompanied by a biographical sketch. The engraving also was produced by the British American Bank Note Company. Of note was "My Early Experience of Numismatics in Canada" from 1835 to 1853 by Sir G. Duncan Gibb. This article detailed the problems presented by being a numismatist in those early years, "Books on Coins were as scarce in Canada as the Coins themselves."

Volume III, Number 3 (January 1875) contained prices which Canadian coins brought in selected U.S. auctions since the Oliver collection in June 1868, including the 1870 Fewsmith sale (October 1870) and the December 1871 Clay sale. "[To] form at once a collection of Canadian Coins and Medals requires an outlay which but few collectors are able to make." Also fascinating was the 10 page "History of Canadian Geographical Names". "Canada was not used in its present signification till the year 1867. If Canada was an aboriginal word, [meaning] ... 'a collection of huts ....'"

Volume III, Number 4 (April 1875) contained a gold tinted engraving of a medal, one of a series issued by the Earl of Dufferin beginning in 1873 for prizes at Canadian universities recognizing intellectual and athletic excellence. Also of note was a scholarly article by Charles Clay, President of the Manchester Numismatic Society, "On Emblematical Designs of Coins and Medals"

Volume IV, Number 1 (July 1875) contained a reprint of Jonathan Swift's (11 page) "Letter No. 1" issued in Dublin in 1730 about "the abuse of the Wood Coinage 1722-23".

Volume IV, Number 2 (October 1875) featured "King Charles the First's Collection of Coins" by Henry Henfrey, "on the 27th April, 1652, we learn that 12,000 coins were then in the library. And 'Henry Prince of Wales bought the collection of Gorlaeus, amounting, as Joseph Scaliger says, to 30,000 coins and medals, and left it to his brother Charles I.'" Also of note, "English Coinage Patterns and Proofs" (4 pages) reprinted from the London *Times*, August 14, 1875,

Volume IV, Number 3 (January 1876, mislabeled 1875) contained W. Stanley Jevons on "Coins", "I must however remark that many of the coins still issued from the English mint are monuments of bad taste. It is difficult to imagine poorer designs than those upon the shilling and sixpence...." Also, McLachlan wrote "Medals of the War of 1812". "Editorial": During the year just closed, there has not been shewn, in Numismatic circles, the activity of former years. In Coin Sales there is not much to record."

Volume IV, Number 4 (April 1876) featured James Stevenson's important "The Money of Canada in Olden Times" covering from 1764 to 1766. "Old Coins and How They Are Made" discussed ancient and medieval coinage, "the passing of surreptitious [counterfeit] coin is frequently left to be managed by women."

Volume V, Number 1 (July 1876) contained Henry Mott's 8 page monograph, "Architecture in Numismatics" emphasizing ancient coinage, "a coin or a medal may give a more valuable indication of national character than a learned or elaborate essay." Also, included was a discussion of the numismatic collection of Laval University. Of special note was "American Coinage" dealing with the centennial of American coinage, mostly excerpted from *Galaxy Magazine* of June 1876, "The reappearance of silver, so long hidden from our eyes that many young men of twenty years cannot remember having a piece in their hands...." "It is true that our silver coins are the ugliest among the coins of the civilized nations. They are mean in aspect, weak, commonplace, without character." From McLachlan regarding the corner stone medal of the Western Congregational Church in Montreal, "Probably this is the first time that a purely Canadian work of medallic art has been issued [other specimens] have been produced away from home." Finally, from the "Editorial", "We have gathered [in the first four volumes] together ... subjects of interest to the student of the History of Canada ... which saved from oblivion in a collected form may serve as a handbook for the future."

Volume V, Number 2 (October 1876) was highlighted by McLachlan's "The Cuvillier Currency of 1837" accompanied by 5 currency engravings taken from the original plates consisting of "good for three-pence", "sixpence", "one shilling", "one shilling and three pence", and "two and six-pence".

Volume V, Number 3 (January 1877) included "Dollars and Cents" recalling the frustrating and often humorous difficulties presented to the traveller by various differing Canadian and U.S. currency regulations. Of importance was McLachlan's article about the "new" Canadian 1876 cent, the first cent minted since 1859.

Volume V, Number 4 (April 1877) included a gold tinted engraving of the Edward Murphy Prize Medal for the Encouragement of Commercial Education in Montreal accompanied by an explanatory article. It also contained excerpts from James Stevenson's "The Currency of Canada After the Capitulation." The society's proceedings included important information about Bout de l'Isle and Repentigny tokens. The "Editorial" contained the usual plea for manuscripts, new subscribers, and prompt dues payments.

Volume VI, Number 1, (July 1877) contained an important 6 page article written specifically for the *The CANJ* by Robert Morris, from Kentucky, "Frauds in Coins" which concerns modern counterfeits of ancient coins. Of particular note was the announcement of the exhibition undertaken by the society to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing into England by William Caxton. Included were two engravings of Caxton.

Volume VI, Number 2 (October 1877) is devoted to the extensive coverage of the Caxton celebration held in Montreal from June 26-29, 1877. "One of the last works upon which Caxton was engaged was entitled 'The Art and Craft to know well how to die.'"

Volume VI, Number 3 (January 1878, mislabelled 1877) began with a fine steel plate engraving of De Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal (May 18, 1642) accompanied by a biographical sketch. Also Robert Morris wrote "From Jupiter to Jesus; or the Remarkable Change in Roman Coinage Begun by Constantine the Great".

Volume VI, Number 4 (April 1878) contained a story, "How a 'Brock Copper' Cancelled a Debt of \$500". From the "Editorial" announcing the death of Joseph Mickley, "Mr. Mickley was a class of men (we fear) fast disappearing, one who 'Would not flatter Neptune for his trident/ Or Jove for his power to Thunder'".

Volume VII, Number 1 (July 1878) contained "Leather and other Extinct Money". From an important article about the proposed new mint in London, "[the Deputy-Master] states that the number of workmen and boys likely to be employed is 51. ... [The workers] do not belong to the class of operatives generally described as 'workpeople' because owing to the nature of the work, and the exceptional rate of wages given, the workmen of the Mint are selected from a superior class, and in conduct and appearance are careful to maintain their position." Also "Halfpence and Farthings; or, a Visit to the [London] Mint": "when they are making coppers, they can turn out from five to six hundred pounds' worth in a day."

Volume VII, Number 2 (October 1878) consisted primarily of antiquarian matters, but a brief paragraph described the eagle on the reverse of the "new" U.S. Morgan dollar as having "lunched on cucumbers, and wants a doctor." The Trade Dollar was described as, "if you find a girl sitting on a tea chest, with a sprig of peppermint in her hand, and the word 'Liberty' where she sits down instead of across her forehead, she is only worth ninety cents."

Volume VII, Number 3 (January 1879) offered more information about the "Upper Canada Preserved" medal, than was provided in Volume I, Number 1. Again, the lengthy articles were historical in nature, with only a few paragraphs devoted to numismatics. But, there were several items of note reported in the account of society's annual meeting as reported in the *Montreal Gazette*, "the Society has suffered much pecuniary loss in connection with [the Caxton Exhibition]." Also, "The Society deserves credit and encouragement in its laudable efforts to promote the study of the Numismatics and Archaeology in Canada."

Volume VII, Number 4 (April 1879) contained an excerpt from the *New Orleans Picayune* of March 16, 1879 that "DR. B.F. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Health of this state, possesses a coin which numismatists would greatly covet. It is one of four half dollar pieces, coined for the Confederate Government, and Dr. Taylor, who was then chief coiner ... [retained one] by permission of the Cabinet." From a paragraph about "United States Coins and Patterns", "All [patterns] are exceedingly rare, Government officers and members of Congress being the only individuals who are entitled to specimens of experimental and other coins". Also mention is made in the "Editorial" of the society's "endeavouring to procure suitable accommodation for the exhibition of the cabinet of the Society, and for holding its meetings. It is most important that the Society should find, with as little delay as possible, the 'local habitation' which the members have been so long endeavouring to secure."

Volume VIII, Number 1 (July 1879) contained brief annual reports on the English and U.S. mints. Most of the contents were antiquarian features.

Volume VIII, Number 2 (October 1879) contained McLachlan's important paper, "Canadian Temperance Medals".

Volume VIII, Number 3 (January 1880, mislabeled 1879) contained a news story, that turned out to be a hoax, about finding six coins in a hematite mine. Despite being uncovered and well-publicized, the hoax long continued to be accepted as fact. The search for a "home" for the Society continued necessitating the meetings being regularly held at member Thomas King's residence.

Volume VIII, Number 4 (April 1880) contained a substantial article, reprinted from the *Portland Advertiser*, "Continental Money. The Greenbacks of the American Revolution". In "A Hitherto Unrecorded Currency in Canada", the story was told that in 1816 in Galt, Ontario, "Money was rarely seen. At certain seasons, there was literally none in circulation." However, problems arose as after a marriage ceremony, the bridegroom customarily gave the clergyman or magistrate some quantity of money. The Reverend Dr. Boomer told of a bride indicating that because the newlyweds had no money, "on the morrow [she would] send him the marriage fee in sausages". Non-numismatically, but of significant interest is a notarized article "How Niagara Falls Ran Dry, March 31st, 1848". And for the Society "no fixed place of abode has yet been found".

Volume IX, Number 1 (July 1880) contained an extract from the *Saturday Review* which a digest of Barclay Head's 1874 *Ephesus and Its Coinage* showing numismatics as "assuming a key to historical problems". Also, the horseshoe as a symbol of good luck represented the "nimbus" of a Celtic patron saint hung over the entrance door to ward off evil spirits.

Volume IX, Number 2 (October 1880) contained an article on the Cabul (Afghanistan) mint. Also, included was an article by Joseph Leroux discussing his striking of the medal commemorating the 1880 Dominion Exhibition in Montreal. He mentioned that 1500 were struck, apparently in copper, 2 were struck in silver, and that he wanted 500 struck in *black walnut*, but only 30 in wood were actually struck. Two separate announcements appeared which would later become interrelated: (1) the Old Government House and its grounds, the Chateau de Ramezay, had been expropriated by the city because of the need to expand LeRoyer Street through the Chateau's grounds, (2) the Society's coins and library had been moved to a room in Mr. King's house.

Volume IX, Number 3 (January 1881) contained the second part (the first was in the preceding number) of "Coins: Their Use as Witnesses to Historical Truth", by Joseph K. Foran, "A coin is an index, a guide, a light, a real teacher, a powerful auxiliary to the study of the past." From Robert Morris was, "The Dignity of Numismatic Study", "As soon as a collector

gets in his possession a few hundred coins, he is all agog for a speculation."

Volume IX, Number 4 (April 1881) featured "Some Modern Monetary Questions Viewed by the Light of Antiquity" by Henry Phillips of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. Also, a highlight was a most instructive 19 page article by William McLennan, "An Outline of the History of Engraving".

Volume X, Number 1 (July 1881) began with "The Roman Acta. Newspapers in Ancient Times", a transcribed lecture by J.A. Winslow. Joseph Foran's "Medals of the Reign of Louis XIV" detailed 20 specimens. "The average life of a gold sovereign [is] 18 years; that is the length of time in which this coin loses three quarters or a grain in weight, when it ceases to be legal tender."

Volume X, Number 2 (October 1881) contained "The Art of Founding in Brass, Copper, and Bronze" for the metallurgist, 23 pages reprinted from *The Iron Age*.

Volume X, Number 3 (January 1882) began with an engraving of the 1813 New South Wales 15 pence accompanying "The Australian 'Dump' and the New Zealand Medal". "Old-Time Superstitions" dealt at length with the concept of touchpieces. Also, appearing was Part I of "The Truth of Revelation As Exemplified in Ancient Coins, Sculptures and Medals", by Thomas King.

Volume X, Number 4 (April 1882) continued Foran's cataloguing of Louis XIV medals. Of note was a review of Joseph Leroux's *A Complete Canadian Copper Coin Catalogue*.

Volume XI, Number 1 (July 1882) began with engravings of three tokens, including the 1820 North West Company token. These accompanied McLachlan's important "Our Rarest Canadian Coins" detailing the aforementioned token and the M'Auslane token and the Owen Ropery token. Madden's *Coins of the Jews* was reviewed at length. There was a follow-up to an article in the previous number about a Spanish medal recently found in Wisconsin, "all indications thus far come to the surface one way. Proof of Spanish influence far northwest, formerly wanting, are now coming to light."

Volume XI, Number 2 (October 1882) dealt only minimally with numismatics, specifically detailing London mint information from 1881.

Volume XI, Number 3 (January 1883) contained "Profit on Coinage", "Several years ago an assay was made of some of the counterfeit nickels and it was discovered that the counterfeiters had put into their coin more valuable metal than the government uses in making the genuine coins."

Volume XI, Number 4 (April 1883) contained an excerpt from Percy Gardner's *Types of Greek Coins*. Also, inside was McLachlan's important article "The British Columbia Gold Coinage", engravings of a "side-view" penny and a Hudson's Bay Company Token, "so excessively rare that before the specimen from which our cut is made, probably no one was aware of its existence."

Volume XII, Number 1 (January 1885) began with regrets for the suspension of publication, but pledged that its "merit shall be reserved". Of major importance was the first installment of McLachlan's "Money and Medals of Canada under the Old Regime". The introductory segment dealt with the extreme scarcity of currency in the new colony, and the use of wampum, beaver skins, and card money. Description of the Blakely token, the "Pro Bono Publico" Bouquet token, and the Nicklaus hotel token were accompanied by engravings. The death of Thomas King, whose residence served as the storehouse for the Society, was announced.

Volume XII, Number 2 (April 1885) contained the second part of McLachlan's "Money and Medals of Canada under the Old Regime". Also, the February and March meetings of the Society had been held at McLachlan's home.

Volume XII, Number 3 (July 1885) contained the third part of McLachlan's "Money and Medals of Canada under the Old Regime" which catalogues 49 coins, medals, and tokens struck by the French for or about Canada. Also, the Canadian segment of Edouard Frossard's George Parsons sale was detailed.

Volume XII, Number 4 (October 1885) featured McLachlan's "The Glastonbury Penny. *A Criticism*" in response to 2 error-filled 1883 numismatic articles written by a Mr. Richardson in the *Magazine of American History*. Richardson detailed two "rare" colonials, unaware that they were really nineteenth century English tokens.

Volume XIII, Number 1 (January 1886) contained McLachlan's "Medals of the North-West Rebellion".

Volume XIII, Number 2 (April 1886) contained the McLachlan's supplement to "Canadian Temperance Medals" published in Volume VIII. Also printed was McLachlan's "The Magdalen Islands Coinage". And enclosed was an announcement reprinted from the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* that Dr. Horatio Storer "is at work upon the history of medicine from a numismatist's point of view." The "Proceedings" included discussion that the discontinuation of the publication of the *CANJ* was being considered because of lack of support, and that the Society would try to get a renewal of its government grant.

Volume XIII, Number 3 (July 1886) contained the reprint from the *Montreal Gazette* of "Canadian Numismatic Bibliography. A Review of Mr. R.W. McLachlan's 'Canadian Numismatics' and Other Books...." McLachlan's "The Louisburg Medals" was printed in this issue. Also reprinted is a story from the *Pall Mall Gazette* in England about a man who recently had brought an original bag of 6000 1838 fourpenny bits to the bank, "as bright and unworn as when freshly issued from the mint".

Volume XIII, Number 4 (October 1886) began with "Mexico. Its Coinage and Difficulties Attending It, at the Period of its Conquest by the Spaniards" by J.W. Bastow, who indicated that "yet but little has been published upon the numismatic history of Mexico."

Here the first series of *The CANJ* ended. The first issue of the second series resumed three years later as a notably revitalized journal.

Second Series: Volume I, Number 1 (July 1889) contained the etymology of *antiquarian* tracing it from Grafton's *Chronicle* at the beginning of the 17th century, defined as "a keeper of records and antiquities." Also, "The First Canadian Coin" by G.M. Fairchild, Jr. of New York about the "Gloriam Regni" coinage, "Had this coin but passed into the hands of a Canadian, he would have become the high priest of Canadian numismatists, and his abode the Mecca for the faithful devotees...." This is followed by additional pertinent comment by McLachlan. Next, the first installment of McLachlan's significant "Canadian Communion Tokens" appeared. Also McLachlan detailed "A Hoard of Canadian Coppers" in which 12,000 coppers were discovered in a branch of the vaults of the Bank of Montreal in Quebec. "The bulk of the hoard was made up of 'Tiffin', harp', and 'ships colonies' coppers...."

Volume I, Number 2 (October 1889) contained a detailed article on "American Postage Stamps". McLachlan's "Communion Tokens" continued.

Volume I, Number 3 (January 1890) began with "Prince Edward Island, Hard Times Currency". Part 3 of "Communion Tokens" continued.

Volume I, Number 4 (April 1890) began with McLachlan's "Statistics of the Coinage for Canada and Newfoundland". Reviewed were *Breton's Illustrated Canadian Coin Collector*, *Supplement to the Canadian Coin Cabinet by Joseph Le Roux M.D.*, and Storer's classic reference on medical exnumia. Part 4 of "Communion Tokens" continued through 241 catalogued tokens. Also included was a folding table "Number of Coins Struck for the Dominion of Canada ... from 1858-1890".

Volume II, Number 1 (January 1892, mislabeled April 1891) contained McLachlan's important "The 'Beaver Currency' Tokens of the Hudson's Bay Company". Also Atkins' *The Coins and Tokens of the Possessions of the British Empire* was reviewed with substantial corrections. Of note is a brief article "Not a popular Coin" about the U.S. half dollar, "the New York Sub-Treasury has its share of halves on hand, and the other day it tried to work off some of them. It was a day when pension checks were being paid, and nearly every one of them was cashed partly in halves."

Volume II, Number 2 (April 1892) contained McLachlan's important "Some Recent Frauds in Canadian Coins" detailing the deceptions brought about by the high prices rare tokens were bringing. Also included was a biography of Horatio Storer and the first installment of Storer's "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of Sanitation". Of particular value was the listing of the Society's membership list including resigned and deceased members. Listed among the "Honorary Members" is a "Meeklay, J.G., Philadelphia". Could this have been Joseph Mickley?

Volume II, Number 3 (July 1892) began with a halftone portrait of Henry Mott, longtime President and officer of the Society. In the "Proceedings" was a letter from Lyman Low respectfully challenging some of McLachlan's observations in "Some Recent Frauds in Canadian Coins". Low offered to send some disputed Bout de l'Isle Tokens for the Society's perusal. Also included is a lengthy review of *Zay's Histoire Monetaires des Colonies Francaises....*

Volume II, Number 4 (November 1892) was devoted to the "Exhibition of Portraits and other Historical Relics in commemoration of the 250th Anniversary of the foundation of the City of Montreal." Of particular note was the listing of McLachlan's numismatic exhibit - "the most complete and interesting collection of money, paper money, and medals, relating to Montreal, (for the most part) ever exhibited." Included were 2 engravings of 1837 "Shinplasters". The "Proceedings" mentioned that the tokens sent by Lyman Low "were examined carefully, and after considerable discussion, the decision arrived at was, that they were not genuine, from the original dies."

Volume III, Number 1 (January 1893). The "Proceedings" mentioned that Mr. Mott exhibited "A Columbian half dollar. Struck by the V.S.G. (?) government in commemoration of the 400 anniversary of the discovery of America. And believed to be the first to come to Canada."

Volume III, Number 2 (April 1893) contained McLachlan's "Fabrications in Canadian Coins" detailing "spurious checks", i.e., restruck tokens. At the end of the article, McLachlan wrote, "It was my purpose to have given a list of the fabrications but as names occur on them the Society has thought best that it should not be published." Also included were "The Paper Money Controversy in Maryland" in 1733 and McLachlan's listing of 103 "Canadian Coins and Medals Issued in 1892."

Volume III, Number 3/4 (May 1894) contained the historically important "How the Chateau de Ramezay Was Saved" by McLachlan which told the fascinating story of how the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal saved the Chateau de Ramezay which became the home of the Society. Also of note is an excerpt from W. Coleman Hyman's

*Coinages and Currency of Australasia* concerning the Holey Dollar and the Dump. Also included was a photographic plate of a painting of Le Fort Des Messieurs.

The Third Series changed in appearance using a thicker, almost card-stock paper. Most of the articles tended to deal with Canadian antiquarian matters with numismatics getting less coverage, except of course for the continued contributions of McLachlan. Also many articles in French began to appear.

Third Series Volume 1, Number 1 (January 1897). "Three years ago ... the publication of the 'Canadian Antiquarian' was suspended. Since the last appearance of this publication an important step in advance has marked the history of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. This is, its removal to its new quarters in the Chateau de Ramezay." Continuing in this number is the account of the "Inauguration of the Chateau de Ramezay Museum and Library" of April 9, 1896. Pictured were two Chateau Inauguration medals. Also of importance was the obituary of William Lander Bastian, important numismatically, by McLachlan.

Volume I, Number 2 (April 1898) began with McLachlan's "The Nova Scotian Treasury Notes". The proceedings of the annual meeting detail that the Society's undertaking of the Chateau de Ramezay Institution resulted in increased membership, and the debt resulting from the undertaking had been decreased. Membership as of December 1897 was 324. Included was "The Earliest Coinage of the Western Hemisphere" by Arthur Noll dealing with the Mexican coinage of the early 16th century.

Volume I, Number 3 (July 1898) featured McLachlan's "Canadian Diamond Jubilee Medals" in which 31 were catalogued. McLachlan also contributed "Medals of the Orange Order Struck in Canada."

Volume 1, Number 4 (October 1898) was numismatically weak, with McLachlan describing the 1897 Canadian Diamond Jubilee Medal and an 1859 Canadian Highland Society Medal.

Volume 2, Number 1 (January 1899) through Volume 2, Numbers 3/4 (July/October 1899) contained McLachlan's important, "Medals Awarded to Canadian Indians". One of their uses was "as a badge by which friendly Indians could be recognized. In some instances, no Indians were allowed within the settlements unless they wore their medals. Also "the giving and receiving of medals has played an important part in the settlement of North America, and that in the main this practice has contributed toward the advance of peace and civilization."

Volume III, Number 1-4 (January - October 1901) appeared as an annual. McLachlan had a substantial article "Two Canadian Golden Wedding Medals" detailing the 1825 medal of Chief Justice William and Ann Powell and the 1831 Daniel and Margaret Sutherland medal.

Volume IV, Number 1 (January 1902) reappeared as a quarterly with McLachlan's important monograph, "The Canadian Wellington Tokens".

Volume IV, Numbers 2/3/4 (April/July/October 1902) found the *CANJ* unable to continue as a quarterly. Featured was the record of the auction of "the goods and chattels belonging to a citizen of Montreal who occupied a very high social position." Though not numismatic, the extremely detailed listing of the contents, the prices realized, and the buyers of the furnishings from a "first class house" is of significant historical value. McLachlan had an article detailing the "Medals Commemorative of the Royal Visit to Canada in 1901"

Volume V, Number 1 (January 1908) found the erratic publishing schedule continuing. McLachlan's contribution was the important "Patterns Struck at the Royal Mint for Canada". The 25 patterns detailed also contained provenances for each.

Volume V, Number 2 (April 1908) had nothing numismatic. For several years the quantity of numismatic articles continued to decrease although McLachlan's contributions continued.

Volume V, Number 3 (July 1908) had an article of significance both to U.S. and Canadian numismatists, "A Proposal Submitted in 1837 for the Reform of Our Currency". A chart was printed giving the 1837 equivalent values among the provinces for various international currencies which circulated throughout Canada.

Volume V, Number 4 (October 1908) discussed the discovery of a 1791 Canadian Agricultural medal which predated the previous earliest known specimen by 40 years.

Volume VI, Numbers 1-4 (1909) contained little of numismatic interest.

Volume VII (1910) contained only one numismatic monograph, but it was of great significance. McLachlan's 33 page "The Canadian Card Money", which remains the best historical reference, appeared in the October issue, Number 4. Halftones of 3 examples appeared at the beginning of the issue. McLachlan concluded that the limited use of card money in 1685 let Canada "claim the precedence ... of a new factor as a circulating medium, which ... has revolutionized the trade of the world."

Volume VIII, Number 1 (January 1911) began with McLachlan's "Biographical Notes on Alfred Sandham" accompanied by his halftone portrait. Two statements are worthy of note: Sandham's 1869 catalogue "should be classed as the pioneer book" on Canadian coinage, and "In 1872 he [Sandham] started 'The Canadian Antiquarian' ... and although it was claimed to be 'edited by a committee of the Society' he almost alone" was responsible for its entire production. The balance of Volume VIII was insignificant numismatically as was Volume IX, (1912).

Volume X, Number 4 (1913) contained the account of the Jubilee of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal. Of particular importance was McLachlan's narrative history of the Society, "Fifty Years of Effort". He mentioned that the Society's original purpose was "the promotion of Numismatic Science and the formation of a cabinet and Library for the use of the members." Three of the eight major accomplishments of the Society he listed were the publishing of Sandham's 1869 catalogue, issuing "26 volumes of the Canadian Antiquarian numbering over 3,000 pages", and saving the Chateau de Ramezay. This article and his 1911 Sandham biography article are keys to understanding the early history of Canadian numismatics. However, none of the seven projected projects which he felt the Society should undertake had anything to do with numismatics.

Volume XI (1914) contained Pierre Tremblay's article in French on Papal decorations with a halftone illustrating four.

Volume XII (1915) contained McLachlan's important "When Was the Vexator Canadensis Issued".

Volume XIII (1916) "Mr. McLachlan, as usual, wrote with expert numismatic authority on the series of 'Champlain Medals' issued for the Quebec Tercentenary celebrations, [which] will have high value in the eyes of collectors." Of note in the "Memoranda" is that McLachlan was defeated for the presidency of the A.N.A.

The fourth series of the *CANJ* resumed in 1930 consisting of four annual volumes before concluding in 1933.

Volume I (1930) began with "Reprise de Notre Publication" [Resumption of Our Publication],

by Victor Morin, President of the Board of Trustees. Morin wrote that the *CANJ* lapsed because of World War I and subsequent economic problems. The major part of the issue was Morin's documented history of the Chateau de Ramezay, written in French. An additional feature was the history of the Women's Auxiliary of the Society, which began in 1896.

Volume II (1931) contained an excerpt from Morin's *Les Medailles Decernees Aux Indiens* entitled "Les Medailles de traites indiens". 8 of the medals were plated. A major part of this volume was the history of the Society, "L'Histoire de Notre Societe", written by Morin. Included was a copy of the original constitution, the Society's major accomplishments, reports from the early days of the Society.

Volume III (1932) began with an article addressed to those who wished to complete sets of the *CANJ*. It was indicated that a complete set then would sell for \$150 to \$200. Also listed were the numbers of copies of each number that the Society had for sale. For example, there were 3 copies available of Volume I, Number I, but that only a total of 9 copies of the entire first 20 numbers were available. Miscellany: the Society had 252 members. Of special note was that McLachlan had bequeathed his collection of coins and his library to the Society in return for some financial considerations. In addition to describing the Chateau's numismatic holdings, there is a feature on Indian peace medals, with plates at the end.

Volume IV (1933) listed the complete roster of members and the ladies' auxiliary. The significant numismatic article by Morin was about Canadian military medals, 20 of which were catalogued, with 16 halftone illustrations. With this issue, the *CANJ* ceased publication.

#### EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS

Doing research on the *CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL* was a great challenge. Despite its longevity and its important contents, little has been published about it. Perhaps this was because of the interruptions in its publishing schedule. Perhaps it was because so much Canadian numismatic activity of the time was concentrated in only a few cities.

Regardless, the *CANJ* more than fulfilled its original purpose of being "a repository of facts, rather than opinions, and a medium of general information to the reader." The *American Journal of Numismatics* has accurately been called a "history of American numismatics." It is perhaps even more appropriate to call the *CANJ* THE history of Canadian numismatics because little primary research on the subject appeared anywhere else. Had the *CANJ* not existed, it would be difficult to imagine how else the information it contained would have survived.

What a joy it has been to have been able to have spent time with this rare journal. What a pleasure it has been to see through its pages the genesis of Canadian numismatics and the cast of famous numismatists who gave it its vitality.

## THE MONEY TREE INVESTMENT COMPANY

The Money Tree proudly announces its new, state-of-the art investment division SLABS R US.

But there are "slabs" and there are *SLABS*. As we all know, all slabs are NOT created or valued equally. Regardless of the grade on the slab, some companies' slabs are clearly worth more than others. Why? Just because there is a grade on the slab still doesn't mean that the coin inside is graded accurately.

SLABS R US has taken a revolutionary approach, at once so simple and so ingenious, that we are amazed that no one thought of it before. To fill a glaring market void SLABS R US will offer two investment programs. Depending upon your choice, we promise to supply you with coins certified and slabbed by SLABS R US which we positively, absolutely guarantee to be either over-graded or over-priced.

Should you choose to join our "Overgraded Coin Investment Portfolio", each coin you receive would have printed on the slab *both* our selling grade for the coin and our buying grade for the coin. For example, you might receive an investment grade 1881-S Morgan dollar from SRU. Printed on the slab might be SRUSG (SLABS R US Selling Grade) MS-68. Also, printed on the slab right below SRUSG MS-68, might be SRUBG (SLABS R US Buying Grade) MS-65.

At once all doubt is removed, you will know beforehand that you are buying a coin positively *guaranteed* to be overgraded by 3 points. No lying, no evasion, no excuses about the market being soft, or demand being weak. Think of the benefits, you get a beautiful coin (hey, an MS-65 1881-S is really an attractive coin - one you can be proud of). And SRU gets to charge a lot more money than the coin is really worth. And you know that anytime you wish, we will buy the coin back as an MS-65. No excuses, no delays.

Your second alternative permits you to choose the "Overpriced Coin Investment Portfolio" option. Each coin you receive would have printed on the slab *both* our selling price for the coin and our buying price for the coin. On the slab would be SRUSP (SLABS R US Selling Price) \$3100. Also, printed on the slab right below SRUSP might be SRUSG (SLABS R US Buying Price) \$275. Immediately, you would know that the SLABS R US Profit Margin (SRUPM) is \$2825.

Now think of the benefits. You don't have the immobilizing insecurity of wondering how much of a loss you will incur when you decide to sell. Year-by-year as you hold onto other investment coins the stress builds up, "How much of a beating am I going to take?" With SLABS R US, you free yourself from the insidious doubt and gnawing fear that your retirement money will go down the tubes when it's time to sell. Keeping a kinder, gentler spirit SLABS R US hammers you up front. You know right now that your money has gone into the dumper. So years from now when you finally do decide to sell, there will be no surprises at all. You have the freedom to decide precisely *when* you want to cash in and receive your massive loss.

With our credo, "Honesty, Integrity, Service, Grossly Obscene Profits", we are positive that as our sales increase, we can be your coin dealer well-into the 21st century. Just phone 1-800-SAVINGS & LOAN. Our operators are waiting.

Title: Numisma

Sub Title:

Publisher: New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc.

Address: 1 West 47th Street

State: New York 36, New York

Vol.	No.	Month	Year	Whole No.	Notes
1	1	6	1954		
	2	7	1954		
	3	8	1954		
	4	9/10	1954		
	5	11/12	1954		
2	1	1/2	1955		
	2	3/4	1955		
	3	5/6	1955		1st "Numisma" Mail Auction Sale - Closing Date 9/30/1955.
	4	7/8	1955		2nd "Numisma" Mail Auction Sale - Closing Date 11/25/1955.
	5	9/10	1955		3rd "Numisma" Mail Bid Sale - Closing Date 1/13/1956
	6	11/12	1955		
3	1	1/2	1956		4th "Numisma" Mail Bid Sale - Closing Date 6/22/1956
	2	3/4	1956		5th "Numisma" Mail Bid Sale - Closing Date 8/10/1956
	3	5/6	1956		6th "Numisma" Mail Bid Sale - Closing Date 10/15/1956
	4	7/8	1956		
	6	9/10	1956		
*	6	11/12	1956		7th "Numisma" Mail Bid Sale - Closing Date 4/19/1957
* 4	1	1/2	1957		8th "Numisma" Mail Bid Sale - Closing Date 8/6/1957
	2	3/4	1957		
*	3	5/6	1957		9th "Numisma" Mail Bid Sale - Closing Date 11/18/1957
	4	7/8	1957		
*	5	9/10	1957		10th "Numisma" Mail Bid Sale - Closing Date 4/21/1958
*	6	11/12	1957		11th "Numisma" Mail Bid Sale - Closing Date5/19/1958
*		11	1958	24	12th "Numisma" Mail Bid Sale - Closing Date 11/28/1958
*		4	1959	25	13th "Numisma" Mail Bid Sale - Closing Date 4/27/1959
*		12	1959	26	14th "Numisma" Mail Bid Sale - Closing Date 12/18/1959
		11	1960	27	15th "Numisma" Mail Bid Sale - Closing Date 11/16/1960

Comments: \* Printed Prices Realized Issued.



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**Price \$2.50**  
**PPD**